



# British Drive 3 Miles Toward St. Quentin; Take 6,000 Prisoners and Many Big Guns; Hindenburg Line Pierced at 2 New Points

## Says Newsmen Must Sell Even The Seditious

### City's Counsel So Argues in Williamson's Case Before Cropsey

### Injunction Against Harman Continues

### Park Commissioner Has No Power of Revocation, L. E. Quigg Holds

That newsmen must sell German language papers even though they be full of anti-American propaganda is, in the opinion of a city official, there is a public demand for them, was the gist of an argument William B. Carswell, Assistant Corporation Counsel, used before Justice Cropsey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday in the Williamson case.

Carswell was seeking to have set aside the injunction granted John Williamson restraining Park Commissioner John N. Harman and Police Commissioner Enright from closing his Borough Hall stand because he refused to sell Hearst papers.

Justice Cropsey, whose question brought from the representative of the city the declaration that newsmen must sell disloyal papers whether they wish to or not, continued the case at the conclusion of Mr. Carswell's argument. Meantime, the injunction under which Williamson has been operating his stand since September 7, remains in full force.

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Injunction Still in Effect

Mr. Carswell's statement as to the power of city officials to force the sale of German papers, if they so elect, came toward the end of a long argument, in the course of which he was frequently questioned by Justice Cropsey. In his argument he declared that Williamson's patriotism was "mere pretence" and referred to Williamson as "suffering a severe attack of patriotism."

Lemuel Ely Quigg, who was assisted in the preparation of the case by Thomas H. Keogh and G. H. D. Foster, represented Williamson.

"This trouble," said Mr. Quigg in his argument, "began about August 10. Williamson was selling all the newspapers, the so-called Hearst papers as well as all the others that are of daily origin and common usage, and on August 10 or thereabouts, somewhat before that, he had been putting the Hearst papers away from any preferred position on his stand. He had been having serious trouble about them. The prominence that the Hearst agents demanded of him, in the placing of these papers on the stands, had provoked a great deal of trouble, not only with his permanent customers, but with casual customers."

Customers Against Hearst Papers

"They had protested against that position. They protested against his selling them at all. They had said that they were disloyal, and that he had no right to sell them, had no business to sell them. Customers had taken them, bought the whole bunch of them and then turned them up and thrown them away, littering the park, and it had happened from day to day; so that he put these Hearst papers back. He continued to sell them; he did not want to; he is himself a native-born American. His grandfather was killed at Gettysburg, and his brother is abroad in this war, and he had seen things in the Hearst papers that had made him feel that he did not want to sell them, but still he kept on."

"Notwithstanding the diminishing demand for them he had kept on selling them; but on August 10, as is admitted in my friend's answering papers, the Hearst agent told him he would not give him this preferred position; and from August 10 to August 22, sir, the Hearst agents refused to deliver him any 'Evening Journals.'"

Refers to Mayor's Action

"This was a matter, as your honor can see, that was common to newsdealers throughout the city, here and in New York; and on August 21 the Mayor of the city wrote a letter to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Licenses and to his Commissioners of Parks, of whom there are several, constituting a Board of Park Commissioners."

Mr. Quigg here read Mayor Hylan's letter ordering the revocation of licenses where the holders refused to sell Hearst papers. This, he said,

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## Brisbane Admits Brewer's Cash Bought "Times"

Hearst's Man Acknowledges  
He Got \$375,000 From  
C. W. Feigenspan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Arthur Brisbane, who a little more than a year ago purchased "The Washington Times" from Frank A. Munsey, made public to-night an explanation of how he financed the purchase of the newspaper and the text of a letter from C. W. Feigenspan, a Newark brewer, defining the arrangement under which money for the purchase was obtained from the latter and his friends.

Mr. Brisbane in an editorial in "The Washington Times" this morning revealed the fact that he had obtained the funds to buy the newspaper from Mr. Feigenspan. This revelation came as an answer to an editorial appearing in "The Washington Herald" yesterday morning calling upon A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, to name the Washington newspaper which he referred to in a speech in Harrisburg, Pa., last Saturday as the property of German brewers.

Repayment From Profits

In his letter to Mr. Brisbane Mr. Feigenspan wrote that he and a number of his friends had "for years felt very strongly public welfare and our own industry—because of your well known convictions—would be benefited by your personal ownership of a newspaper."

The letter then set forth that \$295,000 of the \$500,000 sought by Mr. Brisbane had been advanced, that the balance would be supplied as soon as possible, that after a period of five years Mr. Brisbane could repay at his discretion and convenience, on account of the principal, so much of the profits from the newspaper as he might deem could be taken out of the business without interfering with its proper operation, and that he was under no obligation to

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## Hylan Calls Hearst Methods "Contemptible"

Mayor Says That He Will Call Police Commissioner's Attention to Posting by "Snipers" of Placards Attacking The Tribune—Postal Authorities Act on Display of Cards in Offices

Last week The Tribune reproduced on its first page an unsigned placard purporting to be an official condemnation of its editorial conduct, which Hearst "snipers" had been posting about the city and its environs on ash cans and fences, and called attention to its scurrilous and anonymous character.

The placards continued to appear, in violation of the city ordinance, and complaint was then lodged with Mayor Hylan. His answer was received yesterday. It was this:

CITY OF NEW YORK,  
Office of the Mayor,  
September 17, 1918.

G. V. Rogers, Esq.,  
General Manager,  
New York Tribune.

Dear Sir: Your letter of September 12, complaining of certain posters or placards condemning The New York Tribune being placed on city property, received.

You also ask: "Will you kindly let us know promptly whether the City of New York, as such owner, has consented that such documents be affixed to its lamp-posts?"

I regret that those connected with The New York Tribune are so narrow-minded as to have the slightest idea that the Mayor of New York City would consent to such despicable methods to injure any one, even though The New York Tribune is not above suspicion in the use of such methods. Two wrongs do not make a right. I shall call the attention of the Police Commissioner to this matter and have those resorting to such contemptible practices apprehended, if possible.

I hope in the future that when The New York Tribune or any one connected with it feels that anything is wrong or that methods resorted to are not proper they will call my attention to same without making accusations by innuendo or otherwise.

As the Mayor of the city I am endeavoring to treat everybody fairly, regardless of their attitude toward me, in the hope that they will see the light and realize that I am sincere in my endeavor to serve all the people faithfully.

Very truly yours,  
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Meanwhile, postmasters in various cities have informed The Tribune that they received the same placard through the mail. In several instances they were at first deceived by its typographical appearance and obeyed the injunction at the top to "please post in a conspicuous place," thinking it was a government notice. The Tribune complained to the post-office authorities at Washington and received yesterday the following telegram:

Telegram, sixteenth addressed to Postmaster General relative to posters referred to me. Suitable instructions will be issued immediately.

KOONS, First Assistant.

Now a new use of the placard is discovered. It has been mailed to railroad station agents and baggage masters, evidently on the chance that it would be misunderstood as a notice from the Director General of Railroads and so be posted on the official bulletin boards. Complaint against this practice has been telegraphed to Washington.

The mailing or posting of this placard is illegal and those friends of The Tribune who have been tearing it down at night may be sure that they are within their rights in so doing.

## "Nation Unanimously In War"—Crowder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The nation has subscribed its own man power and has literally "gone over the top," Provost Marshal General Crowder declared to-day in a statement showing that the registration for the entire country will run well up to the estimate issued by the draft officials on August 31.

"If registration day means anything," said General Crowder, "it means that this nation is unanimously in the war to win—and to win it completely, decisively and forever."

Final figures show 7,651,252 were registered. This is in excess of estimates.

## Allied Forces Gain 10 Miles In Macedonia

Bulgarians and Germans Weaken Under Stubborn Attacks of Serbians

## Jugo-Slavs Storm The Koziak Massif

More Than 4,000 Prisoners, Including Colonel and Staff, Captured

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Sept. 18 (4:45 p. m.)—Bulgarian resistance on the Macedonian front is weakening and the Allied troops have advanced an average of ten miles, according to the latest reports received from Salonica. Fifty guns have been captured.

The Bulgarians fought well when the Allied attack was launched, but their resistance has become less formidable as the Allies have moved northward.

German troops are aiding the Bulgarians in their defence against Allied attacks in Macedonia, according to an official statement from the Berlin War Office to-day.

The report on fighting issued by the French War Office last night reads: "NEAR EAST (Sept. 15).—Our operations undertaken on September 15 on the Macedonian front were pursued to-day with every success. The breach made in the enemy's lines on September 15 on the front of Sokol-Dobropolje-Vetrenik was widened to the west and to the east for a distance of more than twenty-five kilometres and to a depth of seven kilometres."

Serbians Rout Foe

"West of Sokol, Serbian divisions captured the enemy fortified zone between Gradishnitsa and Sokol, and, crossing the Gradishnitsa River, drove the enemy back in disorder on to the Razin Bay ridge, where the enemy was being bombarded by Allied airplanes.

"East of Vetrenik the Allied forces captured the Chiem and Golo Bilo massifs and the defences of Zboroko.

"A Jugo-Slav division, taking advantage of their initial success, to-day stormed the Koziak massif, the second enemy defensive position in this region."

"The number of prisoners taken in the first two days of the operations totalled more than 4,000, including a colonel with his staff, and more than thirty guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and a considerable quantity of material remained in our hands."

"The offensive continues."

Serbians Fight Gallantly

"The Serbian troops are fighting with splendid morale. They have equalled the endurance, courage, spirit and sacrifice of French units in repulsing Bulgarian counter attacks. Fighting stubbornly in the face of very energetic resistance, they stormed positions which the enemy had prepared for three years on ground at an average height of 1,800 metres, including several wooded heights which appeared to be impregnable."

"The German statement reads: 'East of the Cerna the Bulgarians since September 15 have been engaged in fighting French, Serbians and Lorraine. German divisions also have been employed in repulsing the enemy.'

## Germans and Bulgars Routed by Serbians On Macedonian Front

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—German troops sent to the Macedonian front to aid the hard pressed Bulgarian forces have been put to flight along with the Bulgarians, says a Serbian official statement on to-day's operations received to-night at the Serbian Legation. The statement follows: "We have repulsed a number of violent counter attacks in the Koziak region. The German troops which were sent to the aid of the Bulgarians have been put to flight with the latter."

"We continue to advance along the whole front. The village of Gradishnitsa is in our hands. The Allied forces have taken the village of Starovina."

"The number of prisoners exceeds 4,000. The number of captured guns exceeds fifty. The enemy has also abandoned enormous quantities of war material."

## 5 American 'Planes Shot Down by Foe

Attacked by Superior Force During Bombing Expedition, Pershing Reports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Five American planes are missing as a result of an attack by a superior German force during a bombing expedition in Lorraine, General Pershing reported to-day's communiqué, received to-night by the War Department.

With the exception of artillery activity in Lorraine and Alsace, the American sectors remain inactive.

## 1,000 Tanks Used at St. Mihiel, Foe Says

A MSTERDAM, Sept. 18.—The Frankfort "Zeitung" correspondent telegraphs the following from the West front under date of September 16:

"The Franco-American attack at St. Mihiel is now seen to have been a carefully planned undertaking of considerable magnitude. The number of attacking enemy divisions is not yet known for certain, but we know that our losses in prisoners were due to the extensive use by the enemy of tanks. More than 1,000 armored cars of all sizes participated."

"One of our divisions counted in its sector alone sixty large and forty small tanks. Troops who hold out stoutly in their positions are always liable to be surrounded by this mobile arm."

Huns Prepare To Evacuate NearHaumont

Mines Placed at Various Points, American Patrols Learn

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 18.—American patrols, after a night near the enemy's lines, reported that the Germans were placing mines at various points in the region of Haumont. This seemingly indicates that the Germans are preparing to evacuate.

The Germans are strengthening their dugouts and strong points along the Hindenburg line opposite the American positions. Aviators report that the enemy is building additional telegraph lines to various parts of the Hindenburg defences.

German infantry attempted to attack the American lines west of the Moselle Tuesday evening, but the enemy troops were driven back by the fire of the American artillery.

When observers reported that a light line of German infantrymen was approaching the American big guns threw a terrific barrage into that area. There were no further movements by the enemy.

## Foch's Terrific Blow Struck on 22-Mile Front

Twelve Villages and Two Important Woods Wrested From Enemy in Attack Launched by British and French During Rainstorm at Dawn

September 19, 2:30 a. m.

Foch's armies yesterday struck a new terrific blow on a twenty-two-mile front on both sides of the Somme.

Byng's and Rawlinson's armies, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and Humbert's army, on their right, drove forward three miles despite the enemy's desperate resistance. Six thousand prisoners and many guns were taken by the British and many more by the French, it was officially announced last night.

At two new points the British pierced the Hindenburg positions, storming the heights defences beyond Gouzeaucourt and Villeret. Fierce German counter thrusts in attempts to block the advance were crushed by the Allied guns.

The French and British attacked during a rainstorm at dawn along the entire line. The foe's resistance slowed the advance of the armies in the Somme Valley, but on either side the Allies drove forward steadily over the hastily prepared defences of the enemy.

Twelve villages and two important woods were wrested from the enemy. Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt, Portru, Le Verguier, Villeret, Hargicourt, Epehy, Templeux-le-Guerard, Ronsoy, Holnon and Peziere were captured by Haig's forces, as well as Gauche Wood. The French took Fontaine and Savy Wood.

Driving forward in the Balkans on a widening front, the Allied armies have advanced ten miles and taken more than 4,000 prisoners, the Serbian War Office announced. German battalions, sent to bolster the faltering Bulgarian line, have been thrown into retreat by the advancing Serbs and French.

On the Western European battlefield Mangin's Tenth French Army drove his wedge deeper into the enemy's flank before Laon, gaining new ground west of Jouy and east of Allemant. A strong German counter thrust was broken up by the Allied fire.

Pershing's army in the Moselle Valley continued to harass the enemy. A determined German counter thrust was crushed in sharp fighting. Air fighting continues intense over the lines.

## Germans Regain Part of Moeuvres Between Cambrai and St. Quentin

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the fighting reached great intensity during the last twenty-four hours. Following a heavy bombardment, the Germans launched counter attacks by which they wrested most of Moeuvres from the British, who had held it for over a week. This attack, which was the scene of the bitterest fighting since September 5, started just before dark Tuesday evening.

Moeuvres is about seven miles west of Cambrai and with the Canal du Nord forms part of the Hindenburg defensive system.

While the Germans were attacking on the north the British were improving their positions northwest of St. Quentin, capturing Holnon, three miles from the railway centre. This opened the way for this morning's attack northwest of St. Quentin and against the enemy's new defences, west of the

old Hindenburg line, for a distance of about fifteen miles between Holnon and Gouzeaucourt.

Five Villages Captured

The villages of Berthaucourt, Lauderger, Villeret, Hargicourt and Ronsoy have been captured. The advance is roughly about two and a half miles. Both of these operations were on a much larger scale than any undertaken on this front for several days.

From Nouai to Rheims the Germans are resisting stubbornly and they are showing no inclination to withdraw unless under the heaviest pressure. The weight they are putting into their counter attacks shows the Germans have recovered from the demoralization incident to their retreat across the Somme waste.

The battle between the Oise and the Aisne is being maintained with the same degree of violence which marked its early stages. General

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## Counter Thrusts Crushed With Heavy Losses for the Germans

Armies of Byng and Rawlinson Cut Deep Into Enemy Lines and Storm Hun Strongholds on Heights Beyond Gouzeaucourt and Villeret

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